Delivered in Committee of the Whole, on Weinerdry, Morch 31st, 1858, in defence of the Committee of Fifteen.

Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to go into any general discussion of the merits of the Kanasa question. My sole object in seeking the floor is to reply to some remarks made by three gentlemen in the progress of this debate in reference to the action of the committee of fifteen, of which I was a member. The first gentleman for Michigan, [Mr. Walsmorn]—both of whom were members of gan, [Mr. Walsmorn]—both of whom were members of gan, [Mr. Walsmorn]—both of whom were members of the committee; and the last was my friend from North Carolina, [Mr. Guara,] in the remarks submitted by him this morning. These gentlemen have undertaken to say that the majority of the committee were satisfied of the fact that these feateds had been committed in the Territory of Kanses, that great wrongs and great outrages had been perpetrated, and that, knowing this fact, the committee determined not to execute the order of the House, but to dodge the instructions which had been given to the committee at the time of its appointment. So far as I am concerned, there is nothing in my action connected with that committee which I consider requires any defence, either before my constituents or before the country. I pursued that course which my own convictions of duty pointed out as the proper one, and which under similar circumstances, with all the lights now before me, I would pursue again.

It is my purpose to show that the majority of the com-

circumstances, with all the lights now before me, I would pursue again.

It is my purpose to show that the majority of the committee of fifteen discharged their duty faithfully as that duty was enjoined upon them by the order of the House. It will be resollected that on the second day of February the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Harnts,] whose illness I greatly regret, introduced into this House a resolution which contained ten specifications, in the nature of instructions to the committee which he proposed to raise. I will now call attention to each one of these instructions, because I desire to have them impressed upon the minds of such as are present and such as may read my remarks, in order that the resolution as then presented may be contrasted with the resolution as it was finally adopted. On reference to the journal, it will be found that the resolution as originally proposed instructed the committee that he then designed to raise in the first place:

mated and whether such may have been a requibilizant form of government, and whether there are included within the proposed bono daries of Kanea sufficient population to be entitled to a representative in this Home upon the besis now fixed by law, and a better said con the besis has a statement of the legal voter to the besis to a statement of the legal voter.

in this Home upon the basis now fixed by law, and whether said constitution is acceptable and satisfactory for majority of the legal voters of Kansas."

Now, it will be recollected that my friend from North Carolina [Mr. Gilma] to-day charged the committee of fifteen with having dodged their duty in not ascertaining whether there was a sufficient population in that Territory to eatifie them to a member according to the ratio of representation as fixed by the act of Congress—ninety-odd thousand. We had no such instructions before us. The instructions as then presented were subsequently withdrawn by the mover, and we were charged, therefore, with no inquiry of that sert; and if we had been, I would like to know of my friend from North Carolina how the committee of fifteen were to execute that requirement. We were clothed with no power to take a census of the people of the Territory to ascertain the fact; we were provided with no means of getting at it unless we undertook to call upon Tom, Dick, and Harry for the purpose of getting their inpressions in regard to the population in each one of the counties which constitute the Territory of Kansus. We could have got nothing more if we had been required to execute such an order than the prejudiced partisan opinions of fudividuals—means of information which were as accessible to every member of this House as to the members of the committee.

The resolution goes on:

Also, the number of votes cast, if any, and when, in favor of a convention form a constitution as abreesed, and the places where they were east, and the number of votes cast, if any, and when, in favor of a convention form a constitution as abreesed, and the places where they were east, and the number of votes cast, if any, and when, in favor of a convention form a constitution as abreesed, and the places where they were east, and the number of votes cast, or in compliance with law.

The superiorment of delegates to said convention among the different countees and election districts of said Territory, and t

said convenion.

or of votes cast in said Territory on the 21st of December against such constitution, and for and against any parts thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in

or features thereof, and the number so east at each place of voting in aid Territory.

The counter of votes cast in said Territory on the 4th day of Jan-ory 1884, for and against said constitution, and for and against any otto or features thereof, and the number so cast at each place of voting in said Territory.

The number of votes cast in said Territory on the day last named or any State and legislative officers thereof, and the number so cast or our handfulate for such offices, and the places where east.

That said committee also ascertain, as nearly as possible, what votion, if any, of the votes so cast at any of the times and places fore-said, were framingled to silicent. ore franchient or illegal, any portion, and, if so, what portion, of the people of a coop rebellion against the laws of the country.

Now, sir, as this resolution was introduced there were

"Resident, That the message of the President concerning the constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kanasa, by a committee of delegates therein, and the papera necomparing the same, be referred to a select committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker. That said committee the instructed to impute another have under which the same was originated, and interflatent facts and proceedings as have transpired since the formation of said constitution having relation to the question of propriety of the admission of said Territory into the Union order and constitution, and whether the same is acceptable and said-satory to a majority of the logal voters of Kanasa. And that said committee have, power to send for persona and papers."

Now, if the House intended that we should execute the purposes indicated by the specifications set forth in the original resolution, then I desire to know why that original resolution was abundoned by the mover, and this gene al resolution substituted in its stead? In the original resolution, sir, we had positive instructions: everything was definite and distinct: our duties were marked out in words that could not be misunderstood. But with a resolution thus clear, thus definite, thus distinct in its language, the mover himself [Mr. Harris] proposed to strike out all the specifications and to insert this resolution, thus general in its terms.

ascertain what the fact of a rebellion in Kansas has to do with the admission of that Terrifory as a State into the Union? What had it to do with the organization of their convention and the formation of their constitution? What has it to do now with the action of this House in determining the question whether that constitution shall be accepted or rejected? I frankly confess, sir, that I can conceive of no earthly connexion that it could have with the constitution, nor of any influence that it could exert on the minds of members on this floor, nor of any influence that it ought to exert on any question on which we are now called to act. The resolution containing this instruction being withdrawn, and a resolution adopted which did not contain it, satisfied my mind that the House did not intend that we should make such an inquiry.

House did not intend that we should make such an inquiry.

That was one of the resolutions proposed, and that resolution was voted down, for the reasons I have stated, and I think properly voted down, by my vote in part.

Well, let us look a little further into the matter. Here is another proposition made in this committee:

"Resolved, That he charman be requested to inquire for and procure the shalument" of John Calloon, the late president of the Legistra Committee of the legistration consisting and convention, relative to the number of voters

That resolution was offered by the gentleman from Vermont, [Mr. Monanil.,] and was adopted by the committee. At a subsequent meeting, when the statement of Mr. Calhoun was laid before the committee, what was the next thing done? Why, the very next thing done was that the gentleman from New York, who has alluded to this matter, [Mr. Ennerr.] submitted this resolution:

"Resolved, That the statement of John Calhoun on the by the call of this committee, is not considered evidence of the facts therein stated."

If it was not evidence of the facts therein stated, why was it called for? For what purpose was it waited by the committee? Why was the resolution adopted which declared its importance, and which was the means of bringing it to the consideration of that committee? Was it not intended to be used for some purpose? But the statement is no sooner brought in than the gentleman from New York proposes to declare that that statement of John Calhoun, called for by the committee, is not to be regarded as evidence of any fact which may be stated in it.

Can you understand what Helb that statements.

regarded as evidence of any fact which may be stated in it.

Can you understand what light that statement would throw upon the matter then before the committee? Still they got the benefit of it as they had asked for it; and is it not a novelty, in the action of committees, to adopt a resolution calling for a particular paper, and when the paper valled for is brought in answer to the demand, then for the committee to adopt a resolution which, in my view, discredits that paper; and then presents it to the House as part and parcel of the proceedings of the committee? Yet all this was done; and now that those who called for it have discredited the testimony by a resolution, solemnly adopted in that body, they come into the House and intimate that the majority of the committee have been faithless to their trust, and have suppressed an investigation which would have established frauds that have been charged, but not sufficiently proved to be regarded as settled.

Now, let me ask, in this connexion, if the statement then called for was not to be regarded as evidence, why

Now, let me ask, in this connexion, if the statement then called for was not to be regarded as evidence, why was it not to be so regarded? Can it have been on any other ground than the fact that the gentlemen who called for it, and who were opposed to Mr. Calhoun, regarded him as an interested partisan in this matter; thought that his feelings were controlled by the position which he had occupied in that Territory in the past, and by the position which he expected to occupy in the future, and that, therefore, his declarations were not entitled to weight? But, sir, more strange than all this, after this resolution was adopted one of the gentlemen proposed that Mr. Calhoun should be brought before the committee for examination as a witness. I put this question to them then: "You disregard his statement which you called for; would you believe one word he would swear to?" Two gentlemen answered promptly and distinctly that they would not; and the others sat silent, and thus acquiesced in these declarations.

would not; and the others satsilent, and thus acquiesced in these declarations.

Mr. WINSLOW. If my colleague will allow me. While he was upon that point, I will suggest to him that he will recollect that when that resolution was under discussion it was distinctly stated by two of our colleagues that they did not consider, when voting for the resolution, that they discredited Callioun's statement at all, but only meant to say that the evidence was not conclusive, and should only pass for what it was worth.

Mr. LETCHER. I am very glad to be corrected by my friend from North Carolina in this particular. If they would not believe him, why did they want to cross-examine him?

Mr. LOVEJOY. To make him show that he did not Mr. LOYEJOY. To make him show that he did not tell the truth!

Mr. LETCHER. To make him show that he did not tell the truth! Here is a man who, in the estimation of the individuals calling him, is of so notorious a character and so little to be relied upon that those calling him avow in advance that they would not believe him on oath, and yet the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Lovesoy] says that, perhaps, they wished to cross-examine him to show that he did not tell the truth—a man who, in their estimation, would swear falsely. Is not that a most remarkable position?

Now, sir, as this resolution was introduced there were ten specifications, specifically directing what that committee were to be required to do when they assembled in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the resolution. Those specifications are distinct, clear, and explicit, so that there can be no mistake or doubt in regard to either or all of them.

Well, let me say further: is it not palpable to any one applicit, so that there can be no mistake or doubt in regard to either or all of them.

Well, let me say further: is it not palpable to any one into an investigation, and spread the testimony of witnesses on investigation, and spread the testimony of witnesses on investigation, and spread the testimony of witnesses on investigation, and spread the testimony of the other? Is it not so here now? Do we not see each side discrediting the statements made by the other throughout this entire debate?

Then it seems to me that we have alone. If we were following:

to go into such an investigation as was proposed in the resolutions presented to the committee, we should have been engaged in it for perhaps six or twelve months to come. We should have had either to go to Kansas or to send there and bring here such witnesses as either of these parties desired. And where was the necessity for it? Did you not send out a committee there the summer before last, with authority to run over this entire. Territory and gather up whatever they could get with reference to frauds, murders, and affectives of all sorts? And is not the report of that committee here in a volume of a thousand or more pages? That evidence relates to many inquiries auggested in the resolutions presented before the committee as proper inquiries to be made in counexion with this constitution.

Well sir, we adopted this resolution on the motion of

ion with this constitution.

Well sir, we adopted this resolution on the motion of my colleague at our first meeting of the committee:

my colleague at our first meeting of the committee:

"That the chairman of bits committee, after impuries raide at the State Department, and the Interior Department for the same, report to this committee at its next meeting copies of the following papers, or each as he can obtain; and in case he cannot get copies of the whole of the same, that he report these that he cannot procure copies of to wit:

"Opies of the law under which the convention assembled at Lecompton, and under which the constitution then adopted was organized also the returns of the election or vote on said constitution on the 21st of December last; also copies of the law, if any, by which the sense of the people of Kanasa on the question of the propriety of their applying for admission as a State in the Union was authorized to be Taken, and the vote thereor; also copies of the registration of voters for the election of delegates to said convention, as well as the apportionment of delegates to the same."

soft in words that come not be measuremented. In the content of the committee where th

they were unwilling to procrestmate the decision of the question by the introduction of freelevant matter that could not enlighten the mind of arty harman being upon the question that is the subject of consideration here.

Having thus placed myself and my colleagues on the committee right in this matter, so that this statement may go upon the record with the charges that have been preferred against us, I leave the subject.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. COMPILED FOR THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The Great Academing lithing the Protestant denominations continues its progress. First every quarter we hear that there is no perceptible abatement in the work crowds verywhere fleek to the places for prayer and religious instruction, and large numbers are asking what they may do to be gaved, while many have recently learned the sone of salvation. We have noticed, in weeks past, the profess of salvation. We have noticed, in weeks past, the profess of salvation. We have noticed, in weeks past, the profess of salvation. We have noticed, in weeks past, the profess of salvation. We have noticed, in weeks past, the profess of salvation in some of thesse places and country places. We believe that in some of thesse places are number of converts is much greater. In proportion to the population, than in one greater, in proportion to the population, than in one greater, in proportion to the population, than in one greater, in proportion to the population, than in one greater, in proportion to the population, than in one of the day, and where "cas of thousands and hearth of the salvation of the day, and where "cas of thousands and thours of the day, and where "cas of thousands and thours of the day, and where "cas of thousands and thours of the day, and where "cas of thousands and thours of the day, and where "cas of thousands and the salvation of men. In this city the "referrantion" has not made great progress, and a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that "resident Poils asserted that nothing so blocks up the avenues for rejoicing over the salvation of men. In this city the "referrantion" has not made great progress, and a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that resident Poils asserted that nothing so blocks up the avenues for rejoicing over the salvation of the salvation of the designed when the work of the salvation of the case of the soil against religions in pressions as politics. Avarice, fashion, and places that the preliminaries, for a political men appear to be lift a perpetual stew, unable

the tried to turn towards religion for reliet, a fatal influence drew him bath, and his good resolutions were probably never fulfilled.

Origin of Business Men's Proyer Meetings.—As these prayer meetings constitute one of the peculiar features of the present revival, it is well to keep on record the way in which under Providence they were originated. As the increase of trade in New York had driven most of the churches away from the lower and husiness portion of the city, the Dutch church, a corporation having great wealth, felt constrained to preserve one of their old churches down town, and to keep it supplied as a place of worship for strangers, and as a seat of missions among a large population not supplied with religious privileges. Having opened their house for this purpose they employed Mr. Lamphier to visit the poorand the sick, and the hotels, and explore the field to induce the people to attend the church. This missionary, says the account which we have seen, while walking down town one day, conceived the thought that an hour of prayer could be profitably employed by the business men, confining no one to the whole hour, coming in and going out when it was convenient, and singing, praying, and speaking as the spirit should move. He mentioned the idea to one or two persons, but no one thought much of it; yet he resolved to carry out the idea. The appointed time came; three persons met in a little room on the third floor, in the rear of the church, and prayer was there held. Mr. Lamphier presided, and one clergyman was present. The next meeting was composed of six persons. The next of twenty persons. The fourth meeting was held in the middle room; and from that time the meeting has become an institution in New York. Not far from twenty are now held. All these are crowded, and in every city, in the land these business prayer-meetings are held, with signal effect.

The Catholic Cleryy look on the revival movement with a feeling not only of suspicion, but of strong condemnation.

The Cutholic Clergy look on the revival movement with a feeling not only of suspicion, but of strong condemnation. They discountenance, and, indeed, peremptorily forbid any similar demonstrations in their own Church, and look with little favor on them in the Protestant denominations. They maintain that the periodical outbursts of religious enthusiasm in the Orthodox Churches are instigated by the clergy; are the results of a determined, combined effort on the part of a few who lead the movement, and that the Spirit of God has nothing to do with it. They assert that the very fact that revivals occur, and are incited or encouraged by the clergy, is a convincing proof of the latent weakness of the Protestant cause; for they argue that a religion that resorts to spasmodic efforts to recruit the ranks of its devotees has no vital creed of its own. There are nover any revivals of religion in the Church of Rome, for the simple reason that in all Catholic countries the national creed is a thing of State polity, and the adherence to certain specified tenets is obligatory, and is a part of the duties of a citizen; and in all countries the connexion of the children of Catholic parents with the established church is the matter-of-course consequence of youthful training rather than the result of mature reflection and the sound judgment of later years.

resolution. Those specifications are distinct, clear, and explicit, so that there can be no mistake or doubt in regard to either or all of them.

Well, now, what followed? We find no further action was taken until the 5th of February, when the gentleman from Hilmois [Mr. Harnts] proposed to strike out all the specifications thus clearly set out in his resolution and investigation and spread the testimony of the other? Is it not so here now? Do we not see each side discrediting the specifications thus clearly set out in his resolution the solidowing:

Then it seems to me that there was nothing else to be done than what we have done. If we were to go into such an investigation as was proposed in the projudices aroused, if the committee had gone into an investigation and the sound judgment of later years.

American Tract Society.—A great battle is to be fought friends and the radical enemies of the society. It has liftered and prospered through more than one generation, uplied by the united reading or granizations who gave it birth and being. It has diffused a vast amount of religious organizations who gave it birth and being. It has diffused a vast amount of religious intelligence through and the purple of the strong bonds of moral and religious union being the came to be done than what we have done. If we were to go into such an investigation and several three and gone into an investigation, and spread the testimony of witnesses on the record, you would have had each party discrediting the statement made by the other? Tract Society.—A great battle is to be fought friends and the radical enemies of the society. It has liked and prospered through more than one generation, uplied by the united reading the same lines of forty-eight hears, Josian Rw. In Manufact of them.

[Kingston (Otanda) News.

[Kingston (Otanda) the tract of the project consists of over 400.

[Kingston (Otanda) the pro

name of piety and religion.

Agents Dispensed With.—We are happy to learn that the general assembly's new movement in behalt of education for the ministry is to be concluded without traditing and collecting agents. The plan of operation recommended by the last assembly is based on the principle that each church is by its constitution a society for education, and every minister is an agent in virtue of his office. Its object is the self-development of the churches in this work, and when it is universally adopted no further special services will be needed for our whole body than those of the general secretary for education, with perhaps some assistance in his office when he shall be absent visiting ecclesiastical bodies and literary institutions.

GLEANINGS PROM THE MAILS.

Goeso Back to Frast Paincurias.—Passing along the street yesterday our attention was auddenly drawn to a scene not a little novel and interesting in its character. In an alley, with paste-pot in hand and a roll of bills on his arm, whom should we see but Wesley Smead, ear, of the Citaens' Bank, posting his own bills of property for sale, for the purpose of paying off the remaining debts of the bank. Heedless of the wondering gaze of the astemished passer-by, he laid on the paste and spread out his bills with all the readiness and facility of a practiced poster, taking care to place them in the most conspicuous positions, and above the reach of boys and ragpickers.

The steamer St. Lawrence, from Pittsburg for New Orleans, struck on the rocks near Pomeroy, on Sunday last, and was sunk. The boat was valued at \$20,000 and is a total loss. A portion of her cargo will be recovered in a damaged condition. No lives were lost.

The London Watchman records that the Rev. John Hickling, almoty-three years of age, and having been seventy years a preachiet, on the 26th of February delivered a discourse of an Hourand twenty minutes on "Early Methodism," and that he its delivery "there was no deficiency of voice, memory, or mental power, but the whole was connected, interesting, and instructive."

The floor of an auction store in Bangor, Maine, broke Tuesday forenoon during a sale. About two hundred men, women, and children were precipitated into the cellar. Fortunately no one was killed.

Two couples were married in New Baltimore one day

Two couples were married in New Baltimore one day last week, under peculiar circumstances. Twin sisters married twin brothers, and the purties were each 24 years old, and the wedding day was the anniversary of the birthday of the brides.

birthday of the brides.

In Cincinnati, a few days since, a man who resides within twelve miles of that city walked into the Citizens' Bank for the purpose of obtaining a sun of money which he had deposited there several years ago. Imagine his feelings on learning that the bank had falled six months ago! He had not even heard of the extraordings financial pancial pancial varies which recently sweet over the com-

which he had deposited there several years ago. Imagine his feelings on learning that the bank had falled six months ago! He had not even heard of the extraordinary financial panic which recently swept over the country with such a levelling influence.

A Max with Easir Wives.—The case of the man who has been going about seeking whom he might marry, and marrying every woman who might accept his hand, has caused some excitement at Philadelphia. A crowd of curious people flocked to see him during the preliminary examination into this charges against him. On the first day (25th instant) two of his victims appeared and gave testimony against him. One of them, Anna Thompson, married him as William H. Boyington, at Trenton, (N. J.,) October 5, 1853. The second, Prudence Ashton, married him as James R. Williams, at Philadelphia, August 19, 1857. These women produced their marriage certificates, and fully identified their joint husband. The goundred obtained \$80d of the first named woman and then deserted her; he got \$261 of the other woman and ran away from her. There are said to be six other women, making eight in all, who have been married to this man, and received the same treatment as did Anna and Prudence. The accused has as many names as he has wives. The last disc he sported was a very convenient one, Smith. He is described as being a man of full two-hundred and fifty pounds weight, portly, but well made. He did not seem at all embarrassed by the gaze of the hundreds of people who were present as spectators, but he was observed to blanch a little when a procession of females, almost as long as that of "the ghosts of Banquo's line," passed through the office before the hearing commenced, and took shelter in the private room assigned to female witnesses.

The estate of Wm. Ashton, esq., between Galt and

commenced, and took shelter in the private roots signed to female witnesses.

The estate of Wm. Ashton, esq., between Galt and Carlisle, was sold by public auction at the Queen's Arms Hotel, Galt, on Saturday, March 20, and was knocked down to a Mr. Astor, said to be a nephew of Mr. Jacob Astor, the millionaire of New York, for \$20,400. The property consists of over 400 acres of land, with a fluc brick mansion, stables, barns, &c.

[Kingston (Canada) News.

THEATRE.—Mr. J. M. DAWSON has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public that his HENEFIT EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 5, Together with the farce of HOW TO COME OUT. Mons. Achille Talma Duberd, (an old french actor.)
Mr. J. M. DAWSON.

As WASHINGTON THEATRE.—LAST NIGHT but

two of the Dramatic Season MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5. BENEFIT OF Mr. J. M. DAWSON Goldemith's five act comedy of SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, TONY LUMPKIN.

HOW TO COME OUT.
Achille Talma Dafard, (a French seter)

The doors will open at $7M_1$ performance commence at $7M_2$. April 4 [Int.StatesStar.]

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—DEVALE & Buo., Merchant Tailors, would eath the attention of their castockers in Congress, and the public lo general, to the arrival of their stock of new apring and augment goods, among which will be found aome superior quanties of their thin Clotter, and black and boary Sustancers, and those those page 488c. All of which they are properted to

DEAR EXPERIENCE, a Tale, by Ruffini, author of DEAR EAPFRICESCOT, B Pale, by Rollini, additional Doctor Autonio, a Tale of Rusy, by Rollini.
Beatrice Cenel.
Sartaroo, a Tale of Norway, by Jane A. Maithand.
White Lies, by Charles Reade.
Nover too Late to Mond, by Reade.
Peg Woffington, by Reade.
Christic Johnson, by Reade.
For sale by

BLANCHARD & MORUN,
corner 11th street and ba. av.

WANTED-A situation as Governoss by a young lady, who is competen to beach French, Brawing, and the

lady, who is competent to used: French, Brawing, agiled: branches. Constry preferred mexoculionable reten.

Address I. C. M., Washington, D. C. Ap DEAR EXPERIENCE; by the author of "DOCTOR ANDONIO," being a new edition, under a new inte, of "The Paragreens in Paris," "finefrated by John Leech, of the London "Punch," price \$1.25. For sale by

TAYLOR & MAURY,

Ap 3 Dook and Stationery Store, 334 Penn. av NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, for April. The Reason Why, a Book of Condensed Scientific Knowledge in million; \$1.00.

Biggess Theoretaph and Ambrotype Manual; \$1.00.

Red's Ventilation in American Desertings; \$2.00.

Florating's Vesatishery of Philosophy. London, \$1.75.

Ap 3.

NEW ITALIAN NOVEL, DEAR EXPEDector Antonic, by Rollini, author of Doctor Antonic,
features Cene!
Sartaron, a tale of Survay? by Mainland.
For safe by

[Intel.]

Ap 3 [Intel.]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAPLAIRS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. - We put lish below a list of the elergymen who are now acting chaplains to the House of Representatives, with the arrang ment, in continuation of that heretofore made, for the services in opening the daily sessions with prayer. All de-nominations having places of worship in this city are rep-resented, excepting the Roman Catholics, the Friends, and the Israelites:

Rov. B. F. Bittenger	Saturday, April 18.
Rev. T. H. Bocock, D. D	Monday, April 12.
Rev. J. G. Butler	Tuesday, April 13
Day T M Carson	Westmooder Assell 14
Pay A C Carathers	Thursday April 15
Rev. W. H. Chapman	Friday, April 16.
Rev. G. W. Coombs	Saturday, April 17.
Rev. Geo. D. Commins, D. D.	Monday, April 19
Rev. J. R. Eckard	Tuesday, April 20.
Rev. W. H. Chapman- Rev. G. W. Coombs- Rev. Geo. D. Commins, D. D. Rev. J. R. Eckard- Rev. W. B. Edwards, D. D.	Wednesday, April 21.
Rev. L. D. Finckel Rev. Jabez Fox Rev. Julius E. Grammer	Friday, April 23.
Rev. Jabez Fox	Saturday, April 24.
Rev. Julius E. Grammer	Monday, April 26.
Rev. J. C. Cramberry	Tuesday, April 27.
Rev. T. W. Greer	Wednesday, April 28.
Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D.	Thursday, April 29.
Rov. W. D. Haley	Friday, April 30.
Rev. C. H. Hall	Saturday, May 1.
Rev. J. N. Hank	Monday, May 3.
Rev. W. A. Harris	Lucsday, May 4.
Rev. A. Harrisi Rev. T. N. Han- Rev. S. P. Hill, D. D. Rev. E. A. Holmend- Rev. E. Klugsford, D. D.	Wednesday, May 5.
Day O W Man-	Thursday, May 6.
Des & D. Will D. D.	riday, May 7.
Her A Helemand	Saturday, May 8.
Day F Klamford D D	fonday May 10.
Par John Loughuttersessessesses	Puesday May
Rev. C. C. Mendor	Vednesday, May 12.
there to the Manual of the contract of	Chargeday May 13
Bose A Mercarillana and a canada a canada a	TIGHAY, MIRV I'M.
Day B H Nacht D Description	aturday, May 15.
Rev. Wm. Pinckney, D. D	Hondor, May 17.
Rev Smith Pyne, D. D.	Fuesday, May 18.
Rev. Samuel Rogers	Wednesday, May 19.
Rev. G. W. Samson	Thursday, May 20.
Dan II N Class 15544	Priday May 21
Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D	oturday, May 22.
Rev. F. Swentzel	Londay, May 24.
Rev B Sunderland, D. D. Bev F Swentzel	l'uesday, May 23.
DAWSON'S BENKEIV To-morrow e	vening is set apart
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

for the lenefit of Mr. J. M. Dawson, one of the most effi cient members of the theatrical company who have added so much to the enjoyment of our officers during the past season. The artistic genius, the conscientious study, and the thorough knowledge of the requirements of the stage, displayed by Mr. Dawson in the personation of the various characters intrusted to hint, here made him a deserved fa-vorite. He has selected Goldsmith's admirable comedy of · She Stoops to Conquer," of which Dr. Johnson said, "I know of no play for many years that has answered a much the great end of comedy-making an audience merry." It was this play that first arrested the downward tendency of public taste and rescued the stage fro what was termed sentimental comedy. Notwithstand ing its great and admitted merits, it was refused by the ing its great and admitted merits, it was refused by the manager, who even, when finally accepted, during its rehearsal predicted its ill success. Two of the actors (the principal comedians of that time) who were designed to play Young Marton and Tong Lampkin threw up their parts. But fortunately the nation had had a surfeit of dramatic compositions in which affected sentiment and polished dialegue were substituted for truth and nature. The play has ever since kept possession of the stage—and the character of Tony Laurykin in particular has afforded innocent amusement and hearty laughter to every succeeding generation. It is one admirably adapted to display Mr. Dawson's excellence as a comedian, and we are much mistaken if it does not richly repay all who go to witness it. We hope, for the sake of an excellent actor and deserving gentleman, that this opportunity may be embraced by such a number as have not yet assembled in the Washington

Picayone a notice of a complimentary benefit to Miss Avonia Jones, "the Washington a rese," at the St. Charles Theatre on the 25th ult. The play was "Adrienne, the Actress." Mr. Pope supporting the fair beneficiary

"At the close Miss Jones was called out, an "At the close Mbs Jones was called out, and, on appearing before the curtain, was greatly cheered and applianted. In one of the stage-boxes a beautiful little girl stood up and held out to her a garland of roses and orange flowers, which she placed upon the artist's head. At the same moment the mayor of the city rose, and, in the name of several of her friends in New Orleans, presented her with a superb diamond bracelet. She was then led by Mr. Pope to the opposite side of the stage, where a gentleman placed quer the garland a richly-wrought golden coronet; while another, standing by his side, handed her a massive bouquet, composed of large red, ripe strawberries set in a circlet of beautiful flowers.

"These many tributes, this applayes, these cheers, and the pleasing incidents of the evening. Miss Jones then acknowledged in a modest, well-worded, and well-delivered speech, and retired amidst the reiterated plandits of the audience."

We understand that this pleasing and promising young

artiste will soon return to this region, and, after perform ing a brief engagement at Bultimore, will appear here "at home," where she will be warmly welcomed.

Another Assault.-We learn from yesterday's Star that a gentleman from Chicago, who stops at the National, while passing near Four-and-a-half street bridge about half-past 8 o'clock on Friday evening, received a violent blow on the back of his head, which brought him to his knees. Immediately two other scoundrels rushed upon him; but he had recovered sufficiently to give one of them a blow in the temple, which knocked him down. His first assailant then rushed upon him; but the gentleman arrested his blow by plunging a dirk, which he had drawn, in the assassin's shoulder, to the hilt. The fel-loy bellowed like a bull, and the three cut stick. Where

POLICE UNITORIS. -- We are pleased to learn that the police uniforms are ready, and that they are to be worn on and after to-day. It will be refreshing to get a glimpso of the guardians of the public peace as thus designated, for they certainly have not made themselves manifest of late by any official zeal. Indeed, they not only neglect to discharge their duties, but affect to scornfully criticise any remarks upon their lack of efficiency. The passage of Gov. Brown's bill will bring about a better state of

A RESIGNATION. -Mr. John J. Berret, late treasurer in the Washington City Post Office, resigned yesterday morning. The postmaster (says the Star) then tendered him s \$1,450 clerkship, which he declined. Mr. Berret elischarged the responsible duties of his late position with entire satisfaction to all interested in the proper conduct of the affairs of the office and those thrown in contac with him, one and all of whom will sincerely regret his retirement.

NOMINATING CONVENTION. - We notice that meetings democratic and anti-know-nothing voters are called in several wards on Tuesday evening next, for the election of delegates to a convention for nominating a candidate for the mayorally at the coming election. We shall be happy to publish lists of the delegates chosen if they are handed in on the same evening, in which case they will appear in Wednesday morning's Union

MERE WANTONNESS.—Three persons man the bell of a house on 10th street, between E and F, last night, and upon its being opened by a woman, a pistoi was exploded, frightening her very much, and causing the cry of murder, police, and so forth. Is there not a law forbidding all persons carrying concealed weapons? If so, why should it not be executed once in a while?

Chesapeare and Omo Canal.—The old board of directors approve the course of the prosident in directing the superintendents along the line of the canal not to surrender their official positions. A bill of injunction is before the circuit court of this District.

NECESSARY TO EVERY LIBRARIAN.—Addendated the superintender of the line of the canal not to surrender their official positions. A bill of injunction is before the circuit court of this District. surrender their official positions. A bill of injunction is before the circuit court of this District.

Easter Fair.—A fair will be opened at Odd Fellows' Hall to-morrow evening for the benefit of the new Cathsolic Church to be erected on North Capitol street. It is stated that valuable and beautiful contributions have been received from various convents and other sources in the United States, from even as great a distance as Catifornia; and the display upon the tables will undoubtedly be race and between the

Mass E. L. Williams, the "Welch Nightingale," who impersonates different characters with astonishing truth-fulness and readiness, gives a musical entertainment at Philharmonic Hall to-morrow evening.

Young Carnotte's Friend Society.—The regular monthly meeting of this society will be held at St. Patrick's church at five o clock this afternoon. FANCY Drieses can be purchased or hired from Mr. fambert A. Phillips, of New York, who is at the Ebbit

AUCTION SALE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF HIGHLY IMPROVED AND valuable real estate.—On Monday afternoon, April 6th, at five o'clock, by virtue of a deed of treat, hearing date on the 6th of Joly, 1855, and duly recorded in Jaber J. A. S., No. 81, fados 232, 223, and 221, one of the hard records for Washington county, in the lifetrict of Columbia, I shall sell, in front of the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder therefore, the valuable premises well known as "Flint's Hotel," heing part of for No. 6, in square No. 234, in the city of Washington, fronting 37 feet 3 luches on north 8 etreet, between lath and 14th steeds went, and running back 18 feet to a thirty feet alley, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a substantial and well-built three-story brick dwelting-basise, with large back buildings, finished in the most superior manner throughout, with marble mantels, &c.

Terma: One third cash; the balance in one and two years, for notes bearing interest from the day of sale, secured by deed of trust on the property; and, if not compiled with within five days after the sale, the property will be resold at the risk and expense of the purchaser at the days, notice. All conveyancing at the cost of the purchaser.

WM. P. WILLAIRS, Trustee. By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

BATTER & HENDERSON, Attornoys-at-law, have associated themselves for the practice of law in the circuit court of the District of Columbia, and will give their attention to any legal business that may be intrusted to them connected with that court. April 1-coolid lim?

NEW SPRING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.—P.
J. STEER, Merchant Tailor, No. 488 Seventh street, has just received his new SPRING GOODS, and is now ready to exhibit them to his quatomers and the public. Members of Congross are invited to walk up Seventh street and see the goods and prices. These who have heretefore patronesed my establishment need not be told, that perfect satisfaction is guarantied in all cases, both as to materials and workmanship.

"GOLD AND PAPER." A LECTURE BY J. V. HUNTINGTON

MONDAY EVENING, April 5th, at PHILHAR-MONIC HALL, Pennsylvania avenue, west of 11th street Ap 3-21

INEN FOR CHILDREN'S APRONS.—20 pieces undrossed Irish Bollands, natural flax colors, the very best article ever used for children's owners.

50 pieces brown lineth, in all qualities, for children's aprons and sacks.

Thin cassimeres and wash goods of all kinds for boys.

Summer cloths of all colors, best quality.

White linea drillings and ducks, all numbers.

One price only, and that the lowest cosh price, marked in plain figures; consequently we discontinue all bills that are not paid when

gures, consequence, rescented.

We are not opouling any new accounts.

PERRY & BROTHER,

"Control Sures," west built

upposite Control Sures,

CANTON (straw) MATTINGS, plain white and checked, best quality, of recent importation, with a vast stock of best class fry goods, adapted for general family consumption. New and daily additions to our stock.
One price only, market in plain figures; benez no purchaser is overcharged.
We decline to open any new accounts. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash; the general prostration of long credits demands that we adopt this course.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all

PERRY & BROTHER,

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—Just received a fine selection of Catholic prayer books and other works suitable for light work, in plain and ornsmental bindings, at PHILPS New Bookstore, Pennsylvanta avonue, between 9th and 19th ats

A T PRIVATE SALE—A nearly new family carriage eight and utne years old, perfectly gentle and safe. The owner has no further use for them. They can be seen at the Columbian Stables, 5th street, between D and E streets.

J GIDEON.
Ninth street. Ap 2 - 6tif

FINE RUSSIAN CRASH, FOR TOWELS.—200

FINE RUSSIAN CRASH, FOR TOWELS.—200 pieces fine Russian crash, for towels.

Also, a large supply of other fine and extra-stylish towels, in white and colorest isorders.

Table napkins, doyles, damasks, and dispers, in great prefusion of standard styles and qualifies.

We make daily additions to our stock.

We are not opening any new accounts. Castomers who have hereotopre settlest their bills by note will bear in mind that hereafter wer require cash when the bill is prosented. Any other actionment will not be acceptable. It is a matter of no consequence how responsible the parties may be, a prompt cash settlement is the only basis that renders their bills advantageous to us.

One price only, marked in plann figures.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

"Central Stores," west building.

April 1—10thir "Central Ste

ROBES OF ALL KINDS AND FABRICS.—Large lots of the newest and richest things out, with an immense stock of fatey and staple dry goods of the best class.

One price only, marked in plain figures; in oferviation, we are not opening any new accounts. All bills presented monthly for payment in cash.

Goods not permitted out of the store on approbation for inspection; no will they be exchanged or taken back when once rold.

We make daily additions to our stock.

PERRY & BROTHER,

"Central Stores," west building,

april 1—10thf

2 300 pieces fine la srav, select styles, at 12½ centr per yar 1 case fine finen cambric handkerchiefe, at 12½ cents cach. 2 cases fine white brilliantes, at 12½ cents per yard. 10,000 yards fine English prints, selected atyles, at 12½ cents

yard.

109 pieces the white brilliantes, of most choice potterns.

Our northern and castern correspondents send us new supplies daily

One, price only, marked in plain figures; hence no person is overcharged.

We decline to open any new accounts.

All bills presented mouthly for payment in cash. Notes will not be acceptable.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

"Figure & Rotting.

April 1—10tdif "Central Stories," west building.

BLACK "TAMARTINE" AND "GRENADINE Berege," new articles for Ladies in Black.
Our stock of all the leading staples in mourning goods is now unusually large.
One price only, marked in plain figures; bencu inexperienced buyers are never overcharged.
All bills presented for payment monthly in cash.
We decline opening any now accounts.

PERRY & BROTHER.

"Central Stores," west building, opposite Centre Market.

REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR INconviction of the person or persons who attempted to accardance bear
Entwiste and Recyc Lewis at the northwart corner of Capitol Square
on the night of the 27th instant. The reward will be paid on the certificate of the district attorney, after conviction, upon application at the
Runk of Washington.

REAL PARIS EMBROIDERIES.—Opened to-day by many new and choice things in Paris embredories. Indies super Paris kid glovos, all colors and sizes, best quality. 40 cartoss spring shawls, mantels, scarfs, ke. Lawne, chiutnes, brilliants, and organidos. One price only marked in plain figures, consequently no purchaser to occurrency.

All old bills must be paid prior to beginning new ones. All new bills presented monthly for payment in each, deed articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

We are not creating any new accounts.

PERRY & MIGHTHER.

"Contral stores," west tuitiding.

Mar 31—10thir

with a series of diagrams, presenting examples in different classes of habitation, by David Bouwell Rosif, M. D., F. R. S. R., is rector of ventilation at the houses of Parlament, London, etc., etc. to which is added an introductory further of the Progress of Improvement in Ventilation, by Elisha Harris, M. B. 1 vol. Price \$2, Post age paid, \$2, 25, Jost published and for rale at Mar \$1-41